REGISTERED No. C—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,052.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878.

The Pat a is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878 and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "INDIA," 1,069 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on SATURDAY, the 16th Feb ruary 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Canananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the CHINSURA, 2,331 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. R. GAVIS, on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, LINGAH, and BUSHIRE, for BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, on TUESDAY, the 12th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangroie, Pore Bunder, and Catch Mandvie.

The S. S. CHINSURA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£35	£20	£9	£4
Suez	56	22	3	
Port Said	53	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Reduction for Return Ticket.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at Noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878

HALL LINE,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT,
AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND
via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,10 Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain FRANK PUTT will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BLAND, on the 6th March,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H P. nominal,
Captain T. COLLIN, on the 20th March,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register. 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances covering a Circular Note. Shipment of Bullion, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
EUROPA	2,277	424	..February	16
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,289	500	..April	30
INDIA	2,289	500	..April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	400	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	...	3

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.
SAILING ABOUT 5TH OF EVERY MONTH.
Passage Money to Havre, Rs. 450.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched for

S. S. ZANTE, about 5th March
S. S. GLAMORGAN, about 5th April.

The Zante has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. The Glamorgan, 2,411 Tons gross Register, 400 H. P., has extensive passenger accommodation of the highest class. These Steamers may be expected to make the passage to Havre in about 28 days.

For passage, &c. apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on Scotland. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment direct in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E ss. Stead	19th Feb.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	26th do
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar
(d) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(a) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(c) AUSTRALIA	2663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th „

A launch leaves th Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3 33	500	N. Stewart ..... 1st March.
TANJORE	2 63	450	W. W. Fentiman 29th „
SIAM	3060	500	G. N. Hector ....16th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) .... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the
"ANCHOR" LINE
are available at the following rates :—
BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 8
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 750
For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the
"HALL" LINE
are available as follows :—
BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back.....Rs. 800
For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt GOUGH, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March to be followed by the SICILY, Captain GREEN, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. TYRIAN,
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
SAILING 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Passage Money.....Rs. 400.

Apply to

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January 1878.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GR NDLAY GROOM & Co.
W NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in a cool and healthy situation at Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadar Railway Station, with Compound and Garden. It has a Drawing-room, two Bed, one Dining one Dressing, and two Bath-rooms suitable for a European gentleman and family. The premises have been lately repaired and nicely painted. Rent Rs 30, including all the Taxes and Melee's pay. For particulars apply to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 29, Matoonga.

FOR SALE, a first class turnout Calcutta BUGGY, a handsome Bay Australian MARE, and set of English Silver-mounted HARNESS Price Rs. 1,000.

A very comfortable English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price Rs. 625.

Apply to E. N. DUFFEY, Government House, Malabar Point.

SEWING COTTON.

Trade-Mark—A Goat's Head.

BROOK'S

Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.

EXHIBITION PRIZES.

The Only Prize Medal	London, 1851.
The Only First Class Prize Medal	Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal	London, 1862.
Gold Medal	Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour	Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award	Philadelphia, 1876.

CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

J. BROOK & BROS.,
MELTHAM MILLS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14TH, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
KELLAR & CUNARD,
THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS AND ANTI-SPIRITUALISTS,
IN THEIR
MARVELLOUS AND WORLD-FAMED ENTERTAINMENT,
INTRODUCING NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS OF
A SENSATIONAL CHARACTER,
UNIQUE SURPRISES
AND
EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENTS,
Without the Ordinary Physical Appliances,
AFTER THE LATEST STUDIES AND INNOVATIONS OF SCIENCE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

AN HOUR IN DREAMLAND WITH KELLAR
DURING WHICH HE WILL PRESENT TO THE PUBLIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ART OF HIGH-CLASS PRESTIDIGITATION,
WITH ALL THE GRAND EFFECTS
Which his knowledge of the Sciences enables him to produce.

PART II.

"NIGHT WITH THE SPIRITS,"
Being a complete expose of all the so-called Spiritual Phenomena.
IN THIS SEANCE,
MESSRS. KELLAR AND CUNARD
WILL PERFORM BY
HUMAN AGENCY,
ALL THE STARTLING MANIFESTATIONS OF THE
MOST CELEBRATED MEDIUMS
Who claim the same results to be accomplished by THE AID OF SPIRITS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front Seats..... Rs. 3
Back Seats..... „ 2

Reserved Seats can be secured in advance without extra charge at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's Music Store.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance commences at 9 o'clock sharp.

Carriages may be ordered for 11-15.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST
EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE WORLD.

EVERY EVENING AT 9.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOONS AT ½ PAST 3.

Box Office open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., when Seats and Boxes may be secured.

All Bills Paid on Mondays at 11 a.m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the DUKE OF ATHOLE Captain ELLIOT, from LONDON, are informed that the ship is now READY to DISCHARGE and are requested to send BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for counter-signature to the Undersigned.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1878.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS :—

I. Construction of the Arthur Foras Road from the Central Station on Flats to Lall Baugh.
II. Construction of the Worlee Village Road.
III. Erection of three Latrines.
IV. Construction of 30 Urinals in different parts of the City.

Forms of Tenders and contracts can be had on payment at the Office of the undersigned, where Plans and Specifications of the Works can also be seen.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, February 12, 1878.

THACKER AND COMPANY SELLING OFF
AT
GREAT REDUCTION
FOR CASH.

THE STOCK INCLUDES—

Standard Works on Law, Medicine, Surgery, Science.
Engineering and Military Books, Educational Works.
Guide Books, Maps, Illustrated and Bound Gift Books.
Children's Books, Standard Novels, Railway Novels.
Church Services, Bibles, Hymn Books, and Prayer Books.
Weale's Scientific Series, and Bohn's Various Libraries.

A complete Catalogue may be had on application.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act 1866 by which the Liability of Members is limited, to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL ONE LAC, with power to increase, to be divided into 1000 Shares of Rs. 100 each ; Rs. 25 per Share to be paid upon Application, Rs 25 on Allotment, and the remainder in Calls of Rs. 25 each, at intervals of three Months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

F. MATHEW, Esq., C.E. *Chairman.*
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
W. MARTIN WOOD, Esq.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
F. CHALK, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
MR. N. RANDLE.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS
MESSRS. CHALK AND WALKER.

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to establish this Company to continue the business of Messrs. THACKER & Co., (late Thacker, Vining & Co.,) the greater part of whose Bombay stock was recently destroyed by fire

The senior partner in the firm of Messrs. THACKER & Co., of London, Calcutta and Bombay died over 1 years ago, and the continuing partners are more disposed to retire from business than to invest new capital (their Bombay stock having been uninsured) in placing the Bombay firm upon its former footing. Under these circumstances the opportunity occurs of acquiring an old established and profitable business of the highest and most useful character upon very easy terms.

The Provisional Directors agree in thinking it undesirable that the leading business in Bombay connected with Literature, Science and Art should be discontinued ; and as comparatively large sum of money is required for its re-establishment and development, they have approved the suggestion of converting the firm into a Joint Stock Company with Limited Liability. They are satisfied from the accounts of the business in the past, that a Dividend of from 10 to 12 per cent. may be counted upon by the Shareholders in such a Company.

Arrangements can be made for carrying on the business in suitable premises in the same locality under the same management and by the same staff ; and it may be mentioned that the Manager, Mr. Randle, is so confident of the success of the undertaking, that he is willing that his own remuneration, beyond a reasonable salary, should depend upon the profits of the Company.

A sum of not less than Rs. 60,000 is required to commence with, to be supplemented by further amounts at future periods (the whole not exceeding One Lac). The Company will be Company will be incorporated as soon as Rs. 60,000 Capital is subscribed, so that the business may be reorganised without delay.

No promotion money will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be limited to the actual cost of forming the Company ; the expenses of an Office establishment will be avoided, as the Manager will also act as Secretary to the Company, and the Office will be on the premises of the business.

In the event of the Capital subscribed falling short of the amount above referred to, the deposit will be returned to each applicant in full.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen on application to the Company's Solicitors, and Mr. Randle will be happy to afford to intending Shareholders any further information respecting the business which they may desire.

Forms of application may be obtained from the National Bank of India Limited, or from Mr. N. Randle, Provisional Secretary, Esplanade Hotel.

*** *A considerable part of the required capital having now been subscribed, absentees are requested to pay their deposits, and intending Shareholders to send in their applications, without delay.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLSS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs ; in cases complete, at
Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at
Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns
Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at
Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; at per pair,
Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at
Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEADOW STREET.

INCLUDES portions of Salsette, the range of the Ghauts, shows all the Spinning Mills on the Island, the whole of the Native Town with its mass of Buildings, Railway Works, the Fort with portions of the Harbour and Shipping, Public Edifices, &c. &c., Colaba to the point beyond the new Lighthouse running into Back Bay.

B. S. MADON & CO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BEG to inform their numerous Constituents and the Public generally, that they have OPENED, at the request of their numerous friends, an ESTABLISHMENT in MEADOW STREET, FORT, where all sorts of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Soaps, and Dietetic Preparations for Invalids are kept in stock.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is under the entire supervision of EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM payable during the whole term of life as compared with the published rates of some of the other principal offices transacting Life Assurance business in India.

INDIAN CIVIL RATES.—WITH PROFITS.

OFFICE.	Age 25			Age 35			Age 45		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
UNIVERSAL	35	0	0	43	0	0	53	0	0
Standard	35	5	4	44	7	4	59	4	0
Indian Life Assurance Co., Limited	34	14	0	44	1	4	59	0	0
London Assurance Corporation	38	14	8	43	5	4	56	3	4

Similar reductions are made on Military and Naval risks.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th Feb 1878 for the PURCHASE of seven Cardwell's CUTTING PRESSES and a large STOCK of MISCELLANEOUS STORES connected with the said Presses. These can be seen at the Company's Press Building at Small Colaba.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1878.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE MEETING which was advertised to take place this day is ADJOURNED, for want of Quorum, to WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, to be held at the same place, at 1 p.m.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Liquidators.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A PICNIC of the Club will take place on SATURDAY, February 16th, at the Collector's Bungalow, Trombay. Members requiring INVITATION CARDS for their guests will kindly apply to the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, in order that proper arrangements may be made.

J. WESTALL,
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretaries.

TENDERS are invited by the Collector and President Municipalities, Colaba, for the CONSTRUCTION of the PROPOSED WATER WORKS for the TOWN of ROHEH.

Particulars and copy of specifications can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders to be sealed and addressed Roheh Water Works Tender, and delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before noon on the 25th March 1878.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. G. PEDDER,
Collector and President Municipalities, Colaba.
Colaba, Collector's Office, Alibag, 9th February 1878.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DEBENTURE LOAN TO CLOSE 28TH FEBRUARY 1878.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures of 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance applied to paying off one of the Debentures as it will yearly cover : those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, those 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. GARDNER & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debenture s.

NOTICES.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following LETTERS remain UNCLAIMED in the Bombay Post Office, and will be returned to the Dead Letter Office, if not claimed within one month from this date :—

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 12TH FEB. 1878.

THE telegrams from London to-day announcing the respective attitudes of the English and Russian Governments, show a position critical in the extreme, and we hear of private messages received this afternoon indicating that great anxiety is felt in business circles at Home. Yesterday's commercial telegrams were of course despatched before the news mentioned had become known, but they nevertheless show a less favourable aspect of affairs. Consols had declined from 95⅛ to 95⅛, French Rentes remained at 110, and all the produce markets were extremely dull. In London Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were as previously quoted, Wheat to arrive, was 1s. per quarter lower, and Reuter's prices for Seeds gave a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed ex-Warehouse and in Rapseed both ex-Warehouse and to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was said to be steady, but Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, the sales being only 10,000 bales. Spot quotations were all unchanged, but in such a state of the market they must be taken as in a great measure nominal, and arrivals, we learn through private sources were decidedly weaker, G. F. Omra, March-April shipment, Canal, having been sold at 4 15-16d. and ". F. Dhollera at 5d. per lb. delivered terms.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents, but May shipment has declined from 11⅛ to 11 3-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts ...	27,000	29,000	27,000
Three „ do. „	42,000	44,000	43,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,282,000	3,329,000	3,225,000

A withdrawal from the Bank of England is reported of £350,000 for Germany, but the Money Market nevertheless seems as easy as ever, the rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills being quoted as 1⅛ per cent per annum.

Bar Silver according to Reuter remains at 54 1/8d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been rather more active than of late, a considerable amount of private paper has been offered and placed, and a very steady feeling has been apparent. Rates, however, are the same as we quoted yesterday, and although money both here and in Calcutta has a hardening tendency, there does not seem to be any great amount of strength in the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 9 3-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	Is. 9¼d.	„
Documents, 3 „	Is. 9⅛ to 3-16d.	„
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-8¼.	

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at ⅛ per cent premium, and sellers do not appear disposed to go on at the rate. For 60 days the quotation is quite nominal at ⅛ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly weaker, and some pressure to sell has been show at lower rates since receipt of the less favourable political intelligence to-day. We now quote Fours Rs. 94¼ to ⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94⅝ ; Fives-and-a half Rs. 102⅛.

THE SHARE MARKET has also been depressed by the political news, and next to no business has been done. Bank shares are quiet but unaltered. In Land Companies we quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Freres and Rs. 7½ in Port Canninga. In Press shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very dull and depressed, and a further general fall of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share has taken place without tempting buyers to come into the market.

COTTON, as might be expected from the tenor of the Home advices, has remained very stagnant. Prices are nominally the same as quoted yesterday, but buyers, except for small lots of ready Cotton, seem to be quite out of the market. We are still above the parity of Liverpool arrival quotations, and as supplies are decidedly on the increase, we may look for a material decline at no distant date.

LINSEED is very quiet, but unchanged in value. Contracts for new crop, April-May delivery, have been made to-day at Rs. 6 per cwt.

RAPESEED is very quiet at Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

WHEAT is only being dealt in to a very moderate extent for export and prices are quite nominal.

FREIGHTS remain particularly dull. By Steamer for Liverpool tonnage is freely offered at £1-12 6 without leading to business of importance. By sail rates are very dull at £1.15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are without improvement of any kind. Buyers are operating in the most sparing manner and rates continue to tend downwards.

COALS have met rather more demand to day, but we have not heard of any fresh business having resulted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. WINSTON, 911 tons, Captain T Cooper, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain J. De Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jamnagar, with a general cargo, and 75 deck passengers.

THE SHIP DALTON, 839 tons, Captain P. D. Eager, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, Jan. 26, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S.S. STAINCLIFFE, 847 tons, Captain T. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, Jan. 10, via Malta, Port Said and Jeddah, with a cargo of 1,280 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs C. Forbes and Co.

THE S. S. ROSA MARY, 720 tons, Captain T. Webster, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Middleboro Dec. 27, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE SHIP ABBIE CARVER, 980 tons, Captain Carver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newyork, Sept. 27., with the following cargo :—15,000 cases kerosine oil, 1,000 cases turpentine, 190 cases tobacco, 70 cases slates, 550 oars, 500 cases petrolium, 300 boxes soap, and 200 boxes sarsaparilla. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

THE HALL LINE S. S. CILDWALL HALL, 1,361 tons, Captain F. Patt, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool Jan, 15, via Port Said and the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :— 2,426 plates spelter, 695 packages piece goods, 209 tons coals, 12,683 bundles iron hoops, 60 packages beer, 1 bales twist, 75 cases iron sheets, 2,124 bundles and 3499 bars iron, 312 nos. iron plates, 1628 bundles iron hoops, 51 packages wine, 60 kegs nails, 451 cases soap, 11 packages paper, 85 packages color and many packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE SHIP DUKE OF ATHOLE, 953 tons, Captain C Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, Oct. 13, with the following cargo :—34,547 and 33 bundles bars iron, 250 casks beer, 375 cases brandy, 250 cases cement, 281 packages papers, 1,110 cases windowglass, 60 bales straw boards, 25 packages glass ware, 68 packages earthenware, 200 casks gin, 35 cases champagne, 25 casks coalpitch, 31 casks pitch tar, 10 bottles quicksilver, 50 cases matches, 163 packages oilmanstores, 5 cases chimney, 67 packages nails, and 263 cases glass. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

THE S.S. ZANTE, 1,022 tons, Captain H. P. Shilston, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst, from Liverpool, Jan. 15, via Port Said and Suez, with the following passengers :—Mr. G. Lambert and Mrs. Brown and 4 children. She brought the following cargo :—36 iron plates, 13 bales twist, 425 packages miscellaneous, 30 packages earthenware, 333 cases brandy, 25 cases tobacco, 2,547 iron sheets, 6,654 bundles iron, 7,650 bars iron, 56 casks chalk, 155 cases soap, 6,027 bundles iron hoops, 20 cases copper, 252 kegs nails, 100 casks stout, 100 cases beer, 12 packages glassware, 23 packages wine and spirits, 9 cases clocks, 18 packages color, and many packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Nesserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		Rs. p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	697½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Zante (s)	Shilston	Liverpool, Jan 15.
	Rosa Mary (s)	Webster	Middelboro, Dec 27.
12	Staincliff (s)	Morris	Sunderland, Jan 10.
	Pearl (s)	DeCosta	Jumnugur Feb 7.
	Dalton	Eager	Port Said, Jan 26.
	Duke of Athole	Elliot	London, Oct 13.
	Abbie Carver	Carver	Newyork, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Glance	Barratt	Elephant Point,
	Annie Brayington	Smith	Mauritius
	Akola (s)	Allon	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Winston (s)	Cooper	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Chinsura, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
8 sailers Pearl, to Coast, and Cutch.
Steamer Orissa, to China &c.
Steamer India, to Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Forest Grove, to Hyman.
Barque Michel Chevellier, to Rouen.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
9	Futtialla (s)	.....	Bombay, and 8 Ports.
	Ethiopia (s)	.....	Calcutta, and M Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thessaly s—10 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Mangrove s—7 cases silvered plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Trincomalee s—4 casks hardware, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Europa s—236 iron plates, Ebrahim Abdool Carim.
Morsay s—398 bundles rod iron, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 11 casks porter, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Calawalla and Co ; 2 casks iron tacks and 68 kegs iron nails, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy.
Shildon s—10 bags bottle corks, Cowasjee Manuckjee.
Clive s—402 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—4 casks gin, The Bank of Bombay.

FROM GLASGOW.

Thessaly s—40 boxes tobacco pipe, Abdool Currim Hajeebhoy and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.— FEBRUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zeatland—4,700 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
City of Poonah s—116 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 100 bales cotton, Steamer Hobart and Co ; 600 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 3 bales waste silk, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 103 bales wool, Khetsidass Hurmookroy ; 100 bales cotton, Scott and Co.
Galatea s—225 cwts cloves stems, 34 cwts orchills weed and 5 cwts india rubber, Jairam Sewjee ; 375 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Gocoo ; 932 cwts wheat, Sallay Mahomed Goolamhoosein ; 50 casks and 5 drums castor oil, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 120 bags dye stuffs, Bhanjee Purshotum ; 300 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soondarjee ; 100 cwts wheat, Alarakhia Sazen ; 380 cwts wheat, Jumallibhoy Jairaz.
Europa s—201 b ls wool, Nurse Khutsow ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 87 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 900 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Bellona s—3 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 124 bales cotton, Lalchn d Ramdy ; 525 bags wheat, Shamjee Veerjee ; 269 cwts buffalo horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Penang s—2,400 cwts wheat Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beaconsfield s—3,214 cwts linseed, 459 cwts ground nuts and 778½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Tagus s—11,000 bags teaseed, and 1,000 bags groundnuts, Forbes, Latham and Co ; 2,799 cwts teaseed, W Nicol and Co.
Nor s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 60 packets, 6,000 bags linseed, and 1,300 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tyrian s—2,064 cwts linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 400 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 8,373½ cwts gingellyseed and 100 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Persia s—10 barrels castor oil, C Grondona.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—10 ba'es cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 17 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Castor s—50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castor s—450 ba'es cotton, Knoop and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Michael Chevalier—500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Issic Reed—500 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Euphrates s—120 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Euphrates s—120 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.
India s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Brazilian s—45 bales cotton, Ramjedass Luckmidass.
Ganges s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Europe s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 250 bales twist, David Sasson and Co ; 25 bales twist, M M Mehta ; 79 bales cotton, Khimchund Choonilall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

Lamb, Insp'g Vety Surg, on duty, from Maliejee.

FEBRUARY. 11.

Barclay, Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, from leave, from England.
Cooke, Capt, 3rd Hussars, on Med Cert, from Mhow.
Williamson, Surg Major, on Medl Cert, from Bol-ram.
Daniell, Lieut, 1st Sind Horse, from sick leave, from England.
Forjett, Capt, 26th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.
Hughes, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Quirk, Capt, 67th Regt, on leave, from Fort St George.

FEBRUARY 12.

Hunter, Major, R A, to join, from Ferozepore.
Ross, Capt, The Royal Scots, on duty, from Jubbulpore.
Lassenby, Surg Maj r, on duty, from Lucknow.
Clark, Surg Major, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Bolton, Capt, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Alves, Capt, R E, on duty, to Umballa.

FEBRUARY 12.

Bingham, Asst Comsy, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Stephenson, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Peshawur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 9.)

Mr E Drummond is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr T B Lane is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr J Pitt-Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has obtained leave on private affairs for six months.

Mr J D Bell, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence on leave of Mr J Pitt-Kennedy, or until further orders.

Mr A O Brown, C S, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant C A Creswell, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr J M Mackay, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Lieut-Colonel W G Grove having been permitted to retire from the Military Service, with effect from the 20th November 1877, and having consequently on that date vacated his Civil appointment of District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to sanction the reappointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Grove to the same office, that of Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 2 th November 1877, until such time as he may be relieved of his Civil duties.

The services of the Rev W J Hunt, B A, Chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Rev. K B Barlow, M A, Chaplain of Jhansi, to be Chaplain of Morar.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Oldham to be a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. Mr Oldham is posted to the Central Provinces. Mr Oldham is also appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the same date.

Mr J D Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, British Burmah, is appointed to be Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Mr J D Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, British Burmah, is appointed to be Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

Mr W Porteous, M A, Special Assistant Commissioner, Mysore, is appointed, as a special temporary measure, to be 2nd Assistant Sessions Judge for the Ashtagram Division.

Lieut H M Temple, Bengal staff Corps, is appointed, to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and is posted to Nainidad as Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major G E L S Sanford, R E, to be an Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M H Heathcote, whose tour of staff service has expired.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 25 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major Captains R Atkins and R Maretz.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet : Lieut-Colonel C A McMahon, Madras Staff Corps.

Major C T P Luxmoore is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant.

Lieut R A Bell, Officiating Subaltern, No 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Subaltern, vice Lieute nant C H Smith.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) G C Hatch, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years. Major R C Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal, private affairs, for one year. Captain W Colquhoun, Bengal Staff Corps, and Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, private affairs, for one year and eight months.

The services of Major R Beadon, late 4th European Light Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Surgeon-Major J W Johnston, M D, Medical Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Com-C.

The services of the under-mentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief :—Captain J B Hopkins, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot. Captain W W Biscoe, General List, Cavalry. Squadron Commander, 19th Hussars. Lieut W A Campbell, 54th Foot.

Mr F Welsh is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Messrs A T Chiodetti and T Concannon, Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, are retransferred from Bombay to the North-Eastern System of State Railways.

Captain J H Crowdy, R E Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Fort Will iam Division, Military Works is placed in temporary charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, in addition to his own duties.

Mr R J Beckwith, Overseer, is re-transferred from Bombay Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr W J Galwey, Superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, will undertake the duties of Manager of that line in addition to his own during the temporary absence of Capt in F Firebrace, R E, on special duty.

Mr T Moss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is on return from furlough, posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office before 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....17th, 4h. 7 9m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....24th, 9h. 3 6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 13	.....	6 30	5 59	{ 6 33 m { 6 58 a	1 18 m 1 32 a
Th. 14	.....	6 30	5 59	{ 8 18 m { 9 53 a	2 53 m 3 50 a
Fr. 15	.....	6 29	5 59	{ 9 29 m { 10 34 a	3 54 m 3 50 a
Sat. 16	.....	6 29	6 0	{ 10 23 m { 11 10 a	4 38 m 4 37 a
Sun. 17	6th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 28	6 1	{ 11 12 m { 11 44 m	5 19 m 5 29 a
Mon. 18	.....	6 27	6 1	{ 11 57 m {	5 56 m 6 3 a
Tues. 19	.....	6 27	6 1	{ 0 20 m { 0 41 a	6 36 m 6 45 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

JOHN CONNON SCHOOL

BAZAAR

IN THE TOWN HALL

TO-DAY,

4 P.M. TILL 10 P.M.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

ORGAN ..... "Marche Romaine" ..... *Gounod.*
SOPRANO SOLO ..... "In questo simplice" ..... *Donizetti*
ORGAN ..... *Chorus*—"Welcome, mighty King" and "David his ten thousand slew" ... *Handel.*
TENOR SOLO ..... "Once again" ..... *Sullivan.*
ORGAN ..... "Silver Trumpets" ..... *Gounod.*
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE .. "John Grumblie." .....
PIANO ..... Overture to Semiramide. .....
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE .. "Swiss Toy Girl." .....
PIANO ..... Selection from Oberon. .....

BAND OF MARINE BATTALION.

ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE. After 7 o'clock, EIGHT ANNAS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THERE will be DRILL for A COMPANY on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING next, at 5-15 p.m., near the Bandstand.

By Order,

T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th February 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

WINTERBOTHAM—February 7th, at Vythery, South Wynaad the wife of H B Winterbotham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FINNIS—LEAHY—January 29th, at Sukkur, Upper Sind, by the Rev A W Baynham, Henry Finnis, Lieut Royal Engineers, fourth son of Stenkar Finnis, Esq, Dover, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Leahy, M R C S Eng, Medical Officer, Sukkur.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1878.

RUSSIA, having got Turkey completely under her thumb, has been able apparently to put England in the awkward diplomatic position of being herself reduced to the necessity of violating, in her own interest, that Treaty of Paris on which she has hitherto set so much store. Under the provisions of the Treaty, no ships of war can enter the Dardanelles except at the invitation of the Sultan, and Lord Derby pointed out some little time ago to the advocates of English intervention in the war that England could not move her Fleet into the Dardanelles till the Sultan took the initiative by asking for the support of the ironclads. This obligation to respect the exclusive right of the Sultan to the command of the Straits is still technically binding on all European nations; but obviously to ask the consent of the Sultan now to the admission of men-of-war into the Dardanelles is to make the application to Russia, who controls the policy of the Turkish Empire, and has the means of causing her slightest wish to be respected. Of course, the Turks will not be in the humour to run the risk of offending Russia and perhaps provoking her to renew the war, merely in order to gratify the desire of England to protect English interests in the Straits ; and it seems to us exceedingly improbable that the negotiations which, Sir S. Northcote says, are now going on with the Turkish Government will end in an amicable arrangement that the British Squadron shall be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles. The Porte will be more likely to say that it does not consider the presence of the Squadron in the harbour of Constantinople expedient, as the Russians have threatened that, as soon as the ships enter the Dardanelles, their troops shall occupy the Turkish capital. We are glad to note that the English Ministry intends to persist in its course, no matter what answer may be returned by the Porte, and that, if the Dardanelles be not freely opened to the Squadron, the passage will be forced. This act of violence would undoubtedly be a breach of the Treaty of Paris ; and Russia would maintain that it justified her in setting aside that Treaty also and fighting only for her own hand in the East. But, as this is really what she has done all along, while cunningly pretending to have no other anxiety than to execute the will of Europe, it is clear that England has nothing to gain on her side by respecting an obsolete Treaty or by taking part in a new European Conference. If she has imperial interests to defend in the East, she can only defend them by force of arms, and the English nation seems at last to have worked out the conclusion that it is a mere waste of time to prolong diplomatic negotiations with a Power which is steadfastly employing all the military force at its command to acquire for itself undivided supremacy in the East. Probably within the next few days the English Government will address an ultimatum to the Emperor of Russia requiring him to withdraw his troops from Constantinople or to prepare for war with England. It is significant that according to the latest telegram which arrived from England this morning, "active preparations" are announced as being made in the Government dockyards and arsenals.

THE Government of Bombay has shown its dread of public opinion in this city by refusing to allow the use of the Town Hall for the public meeting it is proposed to hold in order to adopt a petition to Parliament against the Licence Tax. Sir Richard Temple seems to be afraid to let any voice be heard in the Town Hall but his own, and he has therefore done his best to deprive the citizens of Bombay of the right of meeting to discuss public questions. His Excellency bases this refusal on the precedent established two years ago, when Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government declined to grant the use of the Town Hall for a meeting called to protest against the passing of the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. But Sir Philip Wodehouse, on that occasion, was not prompted by an ignoble desire to suppress all manifestations of public opinion, and to force an objectionable law on the people without even listening to a word they had to say against it. He, as is well known, sympathized strongly with the opposition to the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, and his motive in refusing to let the meeting be held in the Town Hall was to give the Government of India no excuse for saying that the Bombay Government had leagued itself with the agitators against this measure. Sir Philip showed, we think, an excessive and mistaken delicacy in this matter, and it is unfortunate that he should have created a precedent which his successor quotes to justify the policy of suppressing all public meetings which are on any account distasteful to the Government. The meeting to denounce the Licence Tax will still, however, be held, the Committee having determined to hold it next week in the Circus, as they cannot get the Town Hall.

CAN Indian famines be prevented by any human means? This is a question of vast importance, but we are afraid that it never will receive a satisfactory answer. A short time ago, we observed the question asked by a writer in the *Times*. He was hopeful that it could be answered. Surely, said he, the members of the Indian Civil Service are capable of giving us advice for the prevention of famines in future. "It is impossible," said he, "to believe that their "joint wisdom can do nothing for the hard pro- "blem before us, that they can tell us only that "the future must be left to take care of itself, "and that do what we will, we can shape it into "nothing better than the past." It seems to us impossible to conceive that any scientific progress can ever prevent famines in India. The expense of covering the whole country with a network of canals, which after all might never be filled with water if there were a failure in the rainfall, would be enormous—greater by far than the crippled finances of India could bear Then, again, what science can be brought to bear effectually upon the character of a population, whose indolence, hopelessness, and complete want of enterprise are sufficient to breed famines out of only slightly unfortunate characteristics of the weather? We suspect that those who go about seeking for the means of preventing famines will have to travel far indeed before they attain their object. Diogenes' search for an honest man was a much less hopeless task. If, however, Indian famines cannot be cured but must be endured, then it ought to be a serious matter for consideration among all friends of India how famines can be best administered when they do arise. In this respect the experiences of Orissa, Behar, Rajpootana, Bombay, and Madras ought to have great value, because if the different means of meeting distress in these regions at different periods are compared carefully together, some definite and admirable system ought to be shaped out of them. The famine which has just died out in this Presidency, and is still lingering on in the Madras Presidency, has been singularly rich in experiences ; and the political economist who makes the administration of famines his peculiar study will look with some anxiety for the appearance of the histories of the Bombay Famine and the Madras Famine which are now understood to be in progress.

A writer in the *Westminster Review*, in an article entitled "The Indian Famine : how dealt with in Western India," has already compared the old order of things with the new. He remarks that the Orissa Famine was the turning-point in the history of Indian famines. Up till then, the policy of Mysorean, Marathi, Mogul, or Englishman had been much the same, and was characterised by extreme simplicity and a good deal of stupidity. The land revenues were remitted (for the good reason that they could not have been collected), State shops were opened and grain was sold at low prices, charity in money doles was distributed, and wages were paid to a few for their labours on public works which were probably begun and never finished. The writer humorously remarks that in the long record of "damnable iteration" of calamity and mismanagement which is now at the service of the student of famines, there occurs only one flash of original policy, and we shall transcribe the story, though we believe that its application at the present day would be out of joint with the times. In a native history called the "Mirat-i-Ahmadi," a famine which took place in Ahmedabad in 1682, is described. Well, it appears from this veracious chronicle as follows :—"The "Saba'dar (governor) Muhammad Amin Khan, "on his return with a procession on the festival "of the 'Id, found himself surrounded by "men, women, and children, who complained "very bitterly of their condition, and who were "instigated by one Shaikh Abu Bakr to abuse "and lapidate the Suba'dar. His followers "advanced to fight with the people, but he, "fearing a riot, managed to pacify the mob, "and to reach home safely. This occurrence "was reported to the Emperor, who ordered "that those engaged in the disturbance should "be executed ; but the Suba'dar was an old "man, and did not lend himself to such severi- "ty. He, however, invited several persons to a "feast—*and quietly managed to poison Abu Bakr.*" We have no doubt that the Subadar's cure was effectual. In these days, however, the officials are "lapidated" in the newspapers, and such a host of critics have grown up that he would be a bold Government officer indeed who would collect them together and dispose of them by a *coup d'etat*. The fact marks curiously but emphatically the difference between the present and those "good old times" which the natives are always sighing for. After the Orissa Famine, something like scientific attention began to be paid to the subject of the necessity of State relief receiving a *quid pro quo* from the relieved in the shape of work, and in the Rajpootana Famine, although the mortality and misery in the Native States were horrible, the inhabitants of British territory were successfully dealt with on public works. The Bombay Government made a decided step forward in the history of famine administration when it perceived the necessity of having famines scientifically managed, and appointed Colonel Etheridge to prepare a report embodying all that could be learned about the subject in the territories under its direct or immediate control. We are told that the conclusions generally arrived at in this Presidency were—"(1.) That grain wages and the import of "grain on Government account were undesir- "able, and should only be resorted to in the "event of such combination among the dealers "(an event not only possible, but probable, in "Eastern countries) as should constitute a still "worse interference with free trade. (2.) That "famine works had better be conducted by "skilled engineers." It was the materials compiled by Colonel Etheridge that Sir Philip Wodehouse had before him when the last great famine broke out, and it was doubtless owing to the precaution his Government had taken by making a distinct study of the scientific administration of famines that the famine policy of the Bombay Government subsequently became so successful that the Government of India adopted it at once and ordered that it should supersede the policy which was being carried out in Madras by the Duke of Buckingham's Government.

The writer in the *Westminster Review* describes the last famine in Bombay from the time that ominous hints about the state of the country began to be passed from the village authorities to the Civilians, from the Collectors to the Secretaries to Government, and from these to the Council of the Bombay Government, until at last in November 1876 Sir Philip Wodehouse formally recognised that a vast portion of the country was face to face with famine, and that Government would have to interfere for the protection of the inhabitants. He describes how the Bombay Government resolved to place the famine under the Department of Public Works, and tells the people of England that those who are fortunate enough not to live under a bureaucracy will scarcely know how odd a move this was on Sir Philip Wodehouse's part ; because it to some extent "superseded his own assistants "belonging to the Civil Service, the two Mem- "bers of Council and the Chief Secretary, and "placed the whole body of revenue officers, high- "spirited, able, and animated by intense *esprit de "corps* under the unwonted command of his "Public Works Secretary, General Kennedy, an "officer of the Royal (late Bombay) Engineers "who was not personally popular even in his own "Department." Although in the words we have quoted there is some evidence of the wincing of the galled jade, the writer, while praising the Civilians for loyally accepting this supersession, also acknowledges the wisdom of Sir Philip Wodehouse's selection. To General Kennedy were "largely due the method and cohesion "which characterised the future proceedings of "the Presidency *in re* famine." He pats Sir Philip on the back for his courage in combatting no less an adversary than the Government of India, and re-tells the tale of how the Bombay Government ultimately succeeded in having its own way and celebrated its victory by publishing the Resolution of the 19th January 1877 respecting the general principles to be observed in carrying out local relief works. The Bombay Government's administration of the famine is uniformly praised ; but the *Westminster Reviewer* evidently does not love the Duke of Buckingham, for it is thus he speaks of his Grace :—"While Sir Philip Wodehouse and General "Kennedy were organising their forces and "fighting for their principles with Mr. Hope, "the Duke of Buckingham was actually yachting "in a Government steamer about the Bay of "Bengal, airing his armorial splendours on state "howdas at Delhi (whither the Bombay Governor "only went for the shortest time consistent "with respect to the occasion,) and visiting "Sir Richard Temple at Calcutta." As for Sir Richard Temple's conversion from the ideas he entertained when he encountered the Bengal Famine—ideas which compared extraordinarily with the economical principles His Excellency preached whenever he came to Bombay—the writer defends it with great ability and justice. "Surely," he exclaims, "it is "unfair to taunt a statesman with a growth of "mind which involves treachery to no party. "The virtue of such consistency would be more "than doubtful." It is unnecessary to follow the writer through his recapitulations, because the prominent features of the famine cannot already have been forgotten by our readers. It is sufficient to say that he has placed before the English public a clear and able history of an event about which a great deal of misconception exists, and that he has done his share in showing how, according to the best lights we have, Indian famines can be grappled with if they cannot be prevented.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 25TH JAN.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Kashgar arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock this morning with the English Mails of the 25th ult. She left Aden on the 6th inst.

We are unable to publish the list of passengers, as it was not supplied with our mail bag to our tindal.

HEADS OF INTELLIGEN

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DIFFICULTY AS TO THE BRITISH FLEET ENTERING THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

In both Houses of Parliament last night, the Ministers, in reply to questions put, said that a difficulty had arisen regarding the entry of the British Fleet into the Dardanelles, but that negotiations were proceeding, which it was expected would result in consent to the entry of the Fleet being obtained. The intention of the Government, however, to send the Fleet to Constantinople remains unchanged.

Austria, France, and Italy have each applied for permission for their ships to enter the Dardanelles.

Prince Gortschakoff has telegraphed abroad, that "as the British Ironclad Squadron goes to Constantinople, we (Russia) send our troops to Constantinople."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Active Naval and Military preparations are being made in England in the dockyards and arsenals.

The original Committee appointed to enquire into the arrears of Ordnance Majors will reassemble on 7th of March.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ulto., *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 14th ulto., *via* Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Thibet.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95¾

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 110

Bar Silver 54½

About £350,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival—Tartar.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, FEB. 12, 9 30 A.M.

Following from Hongkong Manilla Steamer Saturday afternoon, 16th.

GALLE, FEB. 12, 11-45 A.M.

Mail Steamer Assam, from Australia, arrived.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

We learn by telegraph that the Pass and Hassan Kadir jirgas are expected to arrive at Peshawar to-day to give their reply regarding the expulsion of the Jowaki tribe from their limits. The Jowaki deputation probably accompanies them.

ACCORDING to a notification in the *Gazette of India*, Captain G. H. Trevor, 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, will call himself, after the first of April, Secretary for Berar to the Resident.

ON Monday night, H. E. the Governor entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen at a ball at Government House, Malabar Point. The arrangements for dancing and all other arrangements were admirable, the lighting of the rooms and the spacious verandahs being par excellently good. Not the least enjoyable feature of the evening was the beautiful cool breeze, which was especially noticeable after the rather warm experiences of the ball at the Town Hall the other evening.

THE *Statesman* publishes the following telegram from Cawnpore, dated February 8:—"A public meeting of about 20 thousand zemindars, ryots, and tradesmen, was held yesterday at Cawnpore to memorialize the Government of India on the Taxation Bills, and Government has this day been requested by telegraph to postpone passing them till the receipt of the memorial. Great dissatisfaction prevails amongst all classes."

A SHOCKING carriage accident occurred at Tonk on the morning of the 7th inst. The Nawab and his Minister, Khan Jehan Khan, drove out in a carriage and four to meet the Political Agent, Colonel Berkeley, and the Commissioner of Ajmere, Mr. Leslie Saunders, C.S. These two gentlemen got into the Nawab's carriage. Driving through the city the coachman in some way lost hold of the leader's reins. In attempting to recover them he fell off the box; and the horses, entirely uncontrolled, set off at full gallop down the street. The carriage ran against and smashed lamp-posts and everything that came in its way. The horses eventually dashed through a narrow stone gateway into the old city, miraculously clearing the gate. In this narrow street the carriage got greatly knocked about. The Minister, Khan Jehan Khan, was thrown out. He fell on his head, was taken up insensible, and remained unconscious till he died, about half past 9 P.M. The other occupants of the carriage wisely kept their seats, till one of the hind wheels coming off, the speed diminished, and they were able to get out with comparative safety. Beyond a few bruises and scratches they were unhurt. Khan Jehan Khan was a member of the Joura House, a man of good English education, and of considerable general ability. He did us good service at Delhi during the Mutiny by furnishing, at great risk to himself, information as to the movements of the rebel garrison. He was appointed Minister of Tonk by the Nawab in April last, and had already made his mark. His many friends, in Central India and elsewhere, will hear with regret of his untimely death.

COLONEL FRASER, Secretary to the North-West Government in the D. P. W., joins General Strachey and Mr. Rendel, the Consulting Engineer to the E. I. R., at Benares, and accompanies them to Delhi on their tour of inspection.

WE much regret to hear of the death at Almorah, on the 5th instant, from inflammation of the lungs, of Mr. Donald Campbell, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Kumaon. Mr. Campbell, we believe, was only 29 years old, a promising officer who will be sincerely lamented by many friends.

IT is officially notified, that the designation of the office of 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad has been changed to that of Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad. Captain G. H. Trevor, who has hitherto held the post of 2nd Assistant to the Resident, is appointed to be Secretary for Berar to the Resident.

AMONGST the notices of motion given in the House of Commons on the day before the Mail left, was one from Mr. Onslow, to the effect that, on Monday, the 21st, "he would ask the noble lord, the Under-Secretary for India, whether it was true that on a recent visit of the Maharajah of Scindia to Calcutta he omitted the usual courtesies to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; and if so, what steps had been taken by the Viceroy to mark his displeasure, also whether it was true that the Maharajah was evading the treaty, which enabled him to keep a certain number of men under arms, and thus converting the whole of his people into trained soldiers; and if such were the case, whether it was the intention of the Government to allow such a state of things to continue."

THE recent capture of Abas Khan, with fifteen of his gang, is a matter for congratulation so far as the Border is concerned. He was the boldest and most successful of all the robber chiefs on the Hazara frontier, and his capture has been for years desired. This success has been due to the energy of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in Hazara Ameer Alam.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—Apropos of the grain trade, it is a matter to be regretted, that the broad gauge portion of the Punjab Northern State Railway has not been completed. The evils of break of gauge are now being keenly felt and forcibly demonstrated. It is well known that for months past the rolling stock on the line between Lahore and Jhelum has been totally inadequate for the ordinary traffic of the line. The consequence will be, that a vast quantity of the grain now being exported to Jummoo, will be sent by road rather than by the railway, which has not sufficient carriage to convey it. Native dealers, sending in their produce from Ferozepore and its vicinity in native bullock carts, will naturally prefer sending those carts on, to breaking bulk at Lahore, especially as their doing so will involve the detention of their grain for a considerable time at Lahore, and the risks attendant upon such a delay, namely, damage by wet, &c.

AT the close of his general remarks on Mr. Cambell's descriptive notes of the wild herbs used as food in the Kaladgi district of the Bombay Presidency during the Famine, Dr. Wellington Gray makes this excellent suggestion:—"I trust it will not be thought out of place if I here suggest the advisability of causing a complete collection to be formed of all the indigenous plants which were used as exceptional articles of diet by the lower classes who inhabit the districts affected by the late famine. When the plant is small and of convenient size, the dried specimen should consist of the entire leaf or shrub, with its flower and fruit. If large, a flowering branch, together with some of the fruit and seed, would be sufficient. Each should be accompanied by its native names; its area of distribution should, as far as possible, be ascertained; information should be given as to what districts it is most used in; the parts of the plant which are eaten; the classes who eat it; the effects it is said to produce; and whether it is ever employed medicinally. In fact, the full history of the plant and its uses should be furnished. The complete specimens carefully gathered and dried can, then, be easily identified botanically, and any particulars of scientific interest they may possess added. With their histories detailed as above suggested, the entire collection would form a standard famine herbarium for present or future reference; and the value of such a collection it would be difficult to over-estimate."

LAST Sunday week's edition of the *Indian Mirror*, the organ of the Brahmo Somaj, has some quaint devotional addresses. There is one form of prayer in particular which openly discourages all trust in Providence. A supplicant addresses the Deity as follows:—"I will not go away with a mere promise, but I will remain prostrate at Thy feet till Thy redeeming grace creates in me a small heaven amidst the things of this world. *Give me cash, O Lord, out of Thy inexhaustible treasury, and do not send me away, I beseech Thee, with a mere promissory note.*"

WE understand that the Punjab authorities are still hopeful that the Jowaki difficulty may be settled out of hand. The Jirgha consented to give up all arms of British manufacture as required. They also swore that the ringleaders whose surrender was demanded were not within their territory, but offered to bind themselves by an oath never to permit the offenders to return, a compromise which the Supreme Government promptly accepted when convinced of the Jowakis' inability to comply with the original stipulation; so that apparently the question of the fine was the stage at which the negotiation broke down. Till, however, detailed reports are received in Calcutta—they had not arrived there on Saturday—all conclusions on the subject must needs be a little hazy.

IN a letter addressed to the *Daily News* by Mr. Humphry Sandwith (of Kars), writing from Bucharest on the 30th December, he says:—"The Russians fully expect war with England; of that you may rest assured; and while they deprecate it and are determined to avoid what Europe would consider a just *casus belli*, they are nevertheless bent upon marching on to Adrianople, and so far at least to threaten Constantinople. Our navy would, of course, do its duty, and what would that consist of? Precisely in the course of action followed by the Turkish fleet, which is following the example of the French in the Franco-Prussian War, where it was proved that a nation with an overwhelming naval force can have its territory overrun and its capital occupied by hostile troops *de facto et omnes*. In these days of torpedoes we should not find our navy much use. And what of our commerce? In defending a Government that has done more to check and destroy commerce than any plague-blight or other natural curse, a Government that has laid waste vast tracts of the fairest regions of the world, we cannot expect to enjoy the usual prosperity of past years. A very significant fact has come to my knowledge quite recently. A company has already been formed in anticipation of the Anglo-Turkish war to purchase fifteen small heavily-armed cruisers to play the part of the famous Alabama. I know the name of the individual who is at the head of it, an enterprising man with a profound hatred of England. Our regular mail steamers would be the chief victims of this privateering company; the immense carrying trade of Great Britain would suffer enormously; that of America was utterly destroyed by two or three such cruisers. We might retaliate, but unfortunately Russia has given no such hostages to fortune. We did no great harm to Russian commerce during the Crimean War, but we stopped the trade of Hull with St. Petersburg." The prospect is not a very pleasant one, for those likely to voyage home during the coming few months if hostilities break out.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After all we may expect to see the races of this year held on the new Course on the Worlee Flats, much to the inconvenience and discomfort of every one who may attend. The experiences of the first day will, I venture to say, put a stop to the further attendance of ladies anyhow.

The Course being a left-handed one, there is every chance of the horses not trying their best, and running off the track; but in order to let the public have a fling for their money, I subjoin the names of the "likely-to be-placed" horses on the first day if all goes well.

	Maiden Galloway.	*Forbes Stakes.*	*Arab Steeple Chase.*
Disraeli ..	Regent	1 Timbertop, WO	Pirate or Cherub ...1
Ivanhoe...	2 Kamil	2	Sportsman ..3
Sufferaz...	3 Gray Jacket..	3	Regent ...4

There is a selling race too, but that closes the night before, so I can give no opinion.

YATES.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, the chief matter of public interest brought forward was a resolution of Government, dated 7th inst., on the report of the Drainage Commission, stating that the best thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Special Commissioners for their able and exhaustive report; and that Government concur in the conclusions arrived at by the Commission and approve of the scheme that has been recommended for adoption. The following important letter, also dated 7th inst., from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Municipal Commissioner, was at the same time read to the Council:—

Sir,—Referring to the correspondence regarding the selection of a scheme for additional drainage for the city of Bombay, I am directed by the Governor in Council to request consideration of the Municipal Corporation, the accompanying report of the Commission appointed for the purpose of making such selection. The views of the Commission seem to Government to be such as to call for acceptance by the Corporation. The Municipality have already acknowledged the moral obligation to supply additional drainage, and to provide the means for carrying out such scheme as might be chosen by professional and scientific authority. They were only anxious that an able Commission should be appointed by Government to make the choice. Such a Commission was accordingly appointed, and the Governor in Council feels sure that the Corporation will recognise the trustworthiness of the conclusions arrived at by the able and professional gentlemen who served on the Commission. It would be difficult to have a better opinion than that which is now available to the Corporation and embodied in the report. If the Municipality accept the report of the Commission, as the Governor in Council hopes they will, it only remains to consider the means of undertaking the work. The cost is shown from the estimates which have been made. The requisite capital can be raised. If the Government of India have no objection to this being raised by the Corporation without seeking a loan from the General Treasury, the Governor in Council will be glad to support the Corporation in that view and to receive an application to that effect. The Governor in Council would then look to the Corporation to make provision for the payment of interest on the capital outlay, by the means which the law places in its hands. There will, it is believed, be no great difficulty in arranging this without calling on the citizens for additional sacrifices, but if such sacrifices should prove to be necessary (and at the worst they would be inconsiderable), the Governor in Council relies on the public spirit of the city to deal adequately with a question concerning so nearly the health and safety of the inhabitants.

Colonel Hancock suggested that the Commissioner be asked to prepare his financial scheme.

Mr. Rogay suggested that, in order to save time, the Commissioner's scheme be at once referred to the Finance Committee.

The Chairman (Dr. Blaney) remarked it was the opinion of some that loans could be raised on more favourable terms than those allowed by Government.

Mr. Nowrojee thought that, as Government were anxious the Municipality should prosecute the scheme without delay, they ought to enable the Corporation to borrow money at favourable rates of interest.

The Chairman said that Government, in the letter to the Commissioner, left it open to the Municipality to raise loans in other ways than from the General Treasury.

Mr. Kirkham thought the last-mentioned remark was made in reference to complaints made at the Corporation meetings that the Government rate was high.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that the consideration of the Government resolution, together with the report of the Commission, be postponed to the meeting to-night; and that, in the meantime, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare a report as to the most desirable means of raising the requisite funds for carrying out the scheme.

A TRIFLING MISTAKE.—(Scene—At an Irish Bank): Lord Squander—Overdrawn, Mr. O'Hagan? Why, I cast up the Pass-Book myself, and I showed over a Thousand in my favour. Mr O'Hagan—Ah, me Lord, it's a trifling mistake ye've made—ye've cast the Year of Our Lord into the Pound's. Troth, it's rowlin' in riches we'd all be if we could only *Discount Anne Domini*.—*Funny Folks.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 4.

WE have been lately favoured with a visit from the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, of Rathgar, Dublin. Mr. Stevenson is the Convener of the Foreign Missions of the Irish Presbyterian Church. Having been delegated by his Church to visit their Missions in North China and India, also to learn as much as possible of the experience and success of the other societies engaged in the same cause, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson left Ireland about the end of June last year, and after visiting America, Japan, China, and Southern India, arrived in Gujarat on the 15th ultimo. Having spent two or three days in Surat, inquiring into the work at that station, he proceeded to Borsad, where he received a most enthusiastic reception—they had fireworks, illuminations, and all sorts of rejoicings. Mr. Stevenson reached Ahmedabad on the 24th ultimo. On Sunday morning Mr. Stevenson visited the Christian village of Shawadi for the purpose of holding service in the church which has been newly erected there. In the evening he conducted Divine Service in the common hall of the Irish Presbyterian Mission Institute; the spacious hall was crowded, the members of the Prarthana Somaj having come in a body to hear the preacher. On Monday morning Mr. Stevenson again visited Shawadi for the purpose of seeing the village in its week-day dress. On that occasion the native Christians presented Mr. Stevenson with a silver card case, a pair of pepper castors, and a pair of napkin rings, all in Catch work; and by way of commemorating Mr. Stevenson's visit, they made a voluntary subscription for the purpose of getting a bell for the new church. Mr. Stevenson returned to Surat by the Mail train on Monday, and I think I may safely say that it will be long before the pleasant impression made on those who were privileged to hear his addresses and to meet him, will fade away.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Reise ..... Koch.
Overture	M zart ..... Suppe.
Valse	Wiener Blut ..... Strauss.
Quadrille	Veri-Veri ..... Offenbach.
Valse	Jungherren Tanze ... Gung'l.
Galop	Immer Fidel ..... Zikoff.

PART of programme of music to be played by the Marine Battalion String Band at the John Connon School Bazaar in the Town Hall this afternoon:—

Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Waltzes	London Society ..... Coote.
Quadrille	Bouquet de Opera ..... Calivieve.
Polka	Rose e Mai ..... Kyle.
Waltzes	Les Roses ..... O'Metra.
Galop	Gir-lie Giselle ..... Godfrey.

BAZAAR, JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.—The Bazaar will be continued to-day from 4 p.m. till 10 p.m.

MR. K. RAGHUNATH has issued a Prabhu Street Directory for Bombay, which will no doubt prove very useful to those for whom it is designed.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,316. Of these 742 were new admissions, consisting of 254 Hindoos, 364 Mussulmans, 97 Parsees, 19 Christians, and 8 of other castes, the average daily attendance being 74·70.

THE FATAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Kondajee Manjee and Gopia Manjee were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Jones Morojee with voluntarily causing hurt to Dhondia Bhimsojee on the 26th ult., which terminated in the death of Dhondia Bhimsojee. The Public Prosecutor appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. Upon the evidence adduced, both the prisoners were adjudged guilty, and were each sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

DISHONEST GOLD-MITHS.—Bhicoco Narrayen, a goldsmith, was yesterday examined by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on five separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry quantities of gold and silver belonging to five different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Dada Hindoo merchant, named Keshrey Megjee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against Shivram Makoon, a goldsmith, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of fifteen tolas of gold valued at Rs. 226, which was entrusted to him to be made up into ornaments. The summons was made returnable on the 20th instant.

IN a notice in the last number of the journal of the National Indian Association published in England of the entertainment given by Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy to Sir Richard Temple in November last, that gentleman is spoken of as "a well-known Parsee of Bombay." It is not a little strange that in this community of the community to which Sir Mungaldass belongs should prevail in quarters the avowed object of which is to disseminate a correct knowledge of things Indian.—*Indu Prakash.*

HALL LINE.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain Frank Patt, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th ultimo, arrived in harbour at noon on Monday, with the following passengers:—

Mrs Anderson and child	Mrs J M Hudson and child.
Miss Anderson	Miss Hudson
Miss Marshman	Mr C Irwin
Mrs Jamowski	Mr E L French
Rev R E Page	Mr L W Sivett-Carnac
Miss Buckhouse	Mr R H Daniell
Miss Searle	Mr H B Ferguson
Miss Cooke	Lt R C Barclay
Mr Marof	Mr Nicholson.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.

Two Mussulmans, named Basharad Hoosein Ali and Tyabboy Rassulbhoy, were charged on two counts, first with knowingly concealing smuggled opium, to the amount of 30 Indian seers and 21 tolahs and of the value of Rs 144, thereby committing an offence punishable under Section 9, Chapter 20 of Act 21 of 1877, and secondly, with having in their possession, they not being licensed retailers of opium, more than one quarter of a Surat seer, to wit 30 Indian seers and 21 tolahs, which had been imported into Bombay contrary to the provisions of Regulation 20 of 1830.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners conducted their own defence. The evidence against them was to the effect that they arrived at the Byculla station by train from Central India, on the night of the 20th November 1877, bringing with them a bundle and two canvas bags; that, in consequence of information previously received by the police, they were watched and followed when they left the station; that when they had gone some distance, they were stopped and asked what they had in the bundle and the bags, and replied that they contained wearing apparel and food; and that they were arrested and the packages searched by Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali, and found to contain 30 seers and 21 tolahs of Malwa opium—a fact which, under Regulation 20 of 1830, is necessary to be obtained before Malwa opium can be legally imported into Bombay. Mr. Inverarity stated that the amount of duty payable upon the quantity of opium found in possession of the prisoners was Rs. 726.

The prisoners stated that they had been employed by a third person to bring the opium to Bombay; but, as Mr. Inverarity explained, it was not necessary that the opium should be proved to be their property to render them liable under the Act.

The jury found the prisoners guilty, and sentence was deferred for a fortnight, to enable the opium to be sold, as is usual in such cases, by public auction.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

Read letter signed by Ashbai, wife of Tricumjee Welljee and Jewraj Jetha, dated 28th January, requesting that the lease of 2,635 7/9 square yards land on Elphinstone estate, agreed to be granted to Jewraj Jetha, be made out in their joint names, and that (1), instead of six months, three years be allowed to complete the buildings to be erected on the land; (2) that in the event of the premises being surrendered to the Trustees before the expiry of the lease, the Trustees will pay the lessee the value of the buildings that may be standing on the land as the same may be settled by arbitration; (3) either that the clause which prohibits the sale of grain be taken out altogether, or that it be modified so as to give the lessees power to sell grain by weight.—Read resolution of Land Committee: They are of opinion, (1) that the lessees should be allowed one year in which to erect their buildings; (2) that there is no objection to the second request made being complied with, but that they consider it to be unnecessary; (3) that the clause prohibiting the sale of grain can now be withdrawn in conformity with Trustees' Resolution of 31st January,—Resolution: the opinions of the Land Committee are concurred in.

Read letter from various inhabitants of Middle Colaba, dated 31st December 1877, forwarding to the Trustees copy of letter addressed by them to the Municipal Commissioner complaining of the nuisance caused by the deposit of the dredgings from the Basin Dock on the foreshore to the south and west of the dock. Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 26th January, stating that the mud from the dock which has been thrown on the rocks to the southward will, doubtless, be distributed over the foreshore during the monsoon, and that the practice of so disposing the dredged material should be stopped. At the same time he ascribes the bad smells complained of by the petitioners to the sullage from the houses along the foreshore, and to the use of the rocks by natives for natural purposes.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 26th January, stating the reasons why the reclamation to the south of Sassoon Dock has not yet been undertaken, and enquiring whether the Trustees wish that the work should be proceeded with or deferred. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees, read their minutes thereon. Resolution: the reclamation should be proceeded with.

Pilotage statement week to 5th February:—

22	Vessels piloted into harbour.	
32	" out of	"
5	" transported.	
4	" attended to.	

MR. FAIRCLOUGH AT THE GRAND ROAD THEATRE.

AT the Grand Road Theatre on Monday evening Mr. Fairclough again delighted an appreciative audience and well filled house with his finished and artistic representation of "Hamlet." How the genius of Shakespeare shines, and how the well known lines glow with new meaning when interpreted by such an actor of talent, and how pleasant it is in this city of the sea so far from old England to listen once more to the well remembered play, each phrase of which has become a proverb in our language. It was a pleasant sign of the times in which we live, too, to find the pit of the house nearly filled with native students, who with text book in hand carefully followed the rendering and sense of the play as given by this, to them, high priest of the dramatic craft. Few of the dwellers on "The Hill" and "The Breach" and of others used to purple and fine linen were present, as they probably found the Governor's entertainment more attractive than Hamlet and Shakespeare at the Grand Road Theatre. Mr. Fairclough had unexceptional difficulties to contend with in his subordinates, which was much to be regretted. Miss May, as usual, performed her part with great conscientiousness and skill. She is one of the hardest working caterers for the public amusement that Bombay has ever had, and she bids fair to become one of the clever-est in the drama as in opera. To-night Mr. Fairclough will make his last appearance but one, when he will play Hamlet again, and on Friday night he will take his benefit and play "Richelieu."

THE BOMBAY NOTES AND TOM CORYAT.

THE following rare extracts were unfortunately omitted by the Printer of the *Bombay Notes* under the heading of *Tom Coryat*, the man who travelled afoot to India, otherwise cyclept "the single soled, single souled, single shirted traveller."

BEN JONSON'S OPINION OF TOM CORYAT.

He is always Tongue Major of the company, and if ever perpetual motion be to be hoped, it is from thence. He is frequent at all sorts of free tables, where, though he might sit as a guest, he would rather be served in as a dish, and loth to have anything of himself kept cold against next day * * * a great carpenter of words * * * the mere supercription of a letter from Zorich set him up like a top Basel or Heidelberg made him dance.

HIS DEATH BY THE REV. R. TERRY.

He arrived at Surat December 16th, but he, being over-kindly used by some of the English who gave him *sack*, which they had brought from England, he calling for it as soon as he heard of it, and crying

"*Sack, sack is there any such thing as sack, I pray you give me some sack.*"

And drinking of it, though I conceive moderately (for he was a very temperate man) it increased his Flox, which was then upon him; and this caused him within a few days after his very tedious and troublesome travels (for he went most on foot) at this place to come to his journey's end, for here he overlook death in the month of December 1617 and was buried under a little monument like one of those are usually made in our church yards.

FAMINE TAXATION.

THE following Speech by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., was delivered in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, on the 9th February:—

MY LORD,—In asking the Council to take these Bills into consideration with the object of passing them into law, I shall have little to say regarding the Bills themselves. The reasons for which new taxation is required, and the principles on which the actual proposals of the Government of India have been adopted, have already been stated at length to the Council, it is not thought proper to impose at the present time fresh taxation on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay.

When these Bills were introduced I said that the justice of imposing new burdens on the agricultural classes would be more questioned than that of imposing them on the traders, and referred prominently to the objections which had been and would continue to be urged against fresh taxation of this kind on the ground that it infringed, or would be thought to infringe, the conditions of the settlement of the land revenue. I declined, and must still decline, to discuss the question of the right of the State to impose such taxes, for, as I have already said, it is impossible that any Indian question could be named which has been more completely argued out during a long course of years than this, and no question could be named which has been more distinctly closed by positive decisions of Her Majesty's Government. I have now a right to assume (I am now quoting the words of the Secretary of State) that—

"the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith upon the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or temporary tenures."

I feel that I may also, without impropriety, decline to discuss the question whether, apart from the right to impose such taxes, the condition of the classes on whom in Northern India the actual burden will fall is such that they can pay without hardship the amount which it is now proposed to levy. That amount is one per cent. on the annual of the land. I do not, I hope, undervalue the opinions of those officers, some of them men who are entitled to be listened to with high respect, who think it inexpedient to impose any fresh taxation on the land. But that I assert that it is impossible for any one who knows anything of the real condition of the proprietors of land in any part of Northern India, to say that these rates will be more than an insignificant burden. It must be remembered that they, in common with the existing local rates to which they will be an addition, will be payable by the landlord, and will not fall on the poorer classes interested in the land. I do not deny that it will very frequently happen that the landlord will do every thing in his power and will often succeed in making his tenants pay the amount charged against him. But the same would be true of every other tax which could be imposed upon him, and this objection has no especial force in the present instance. The Bill does not propose that within the limits authorized by law, and justified by custom, rents will in the long run inevitably be raised by landlords, whether they are taxed or not, as they think consistent with their interests, or, so long as the tenants will pay them. Tenants, however, are rapidly learning to protect their own rights, and it is not so easy as it once was to impose upon them demands unauthorised by law.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I may add that the Government of India has no intention of actually levying these additional rates in the North Western Provinces until the country has completely recovered from the serious loss which it suffered from the almost total failure of the crops in the autumn of 1877. The Lieutenant Governor has been informed that no additional demand will be made until the next agricultural year. The Government of the Punjab has decided that no similar remission or deferring the collection of the new rate is in that province.

There is one objection to the imposition of new rates on the land which I fully admit is a real one. It is an objection which it has always been clear that we should have to meet, and it received the careful consideration of the Government before these measures were proposed. I cannot state that objection more clearly than by quoting the following passage from the letter from he Government of the Punjab which has been laid before the Council:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt, with reference to the Bill for enhancement of the local cess, that he believes that, although it will give rise to no active discontent or expression of dissatisfaction, it will still be regarded by the people with some dissatisfaction, as involving a further departure than that taken in the original Local Cess Act, from the principle of the fixity of the land revenue demand. This feeling of dissatisfaction will not be the less strong from the fact that the money raised under the new Act will possibly be spent on roads, and will not add to the obligations entailed by them must be provided, among the ordinary charges of the State. The periodical occurrence of famine must, therefore, enter into the calculation of the Government in making provision for the ordinary yearly wants, and the ordinary yearly income over expenditure must be provided in each year of prosperity, as would make a sensible impression on the debt which it might be necessary to incur in times of famine. To enable the Government, it was said, to meet these obligations, would require a large increase of revenue.

The object, which I thus stated, is a perfectly simple one. These new taxes are required for the sole purpose of giving us, year by year, a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure to meet these famine charges, which had not hitherto been provided for. The actual expenditure for the relief of widespread famine could be charged directly to the local Governments. When a famine occurs, local resources are necessarily for the time swamped and overwhelmed, and the whole resources of the Empire must be employed for the relief of the afflicted territory. On the other hand, to enable the Imperial Treasury to bear such great occasional burdens, all the provinces must, year by year, contribute what I have called annual assurance payments, which payments go to form the surplus to be stored up for use in time of need; not, of course, to be stored up idly in the treasury, for that would be a reckless, purposeless waste, but stored up in the shape of unemployed balances, which would otherwise have been consumed. Thus, as I have said before, resources will be created upon which the central authority will draw whenever it is found necessary to discharge the obligations arising from what I have called the dead-weight of famine expenditure.

To maintain the principle of provincial responsibility, and to give to the local Governments a substantial interest in the efficient and economical levying of the new taxes, these taxes will be imposed provincially, and not, of course, so far as possible, to the extent to which will become available for the construction of railways and canals among the local Governments with some regard to the amount of the local contributions. Although, as I have already explained, it is necessary that the special resources now created shall be at the complete command of the Government of India, we shall leave to the local Governments, to be spent by them, a margin from the new taxes, just as we have left them a margin of the revenues from excise and stamps, which have lately been made provincial. The imposition provincially of the new taxes will bring home the sense of provincial obligation more fully than would have been the case if the taxes had been treated as imperial; and the propriety will be more readily acknowledged of leaving the local Governments to construct and maintain and profit by the works to which these new taxes will contribute.

There is is an additional advantage which we hope will result from these measures. To whatever extent we can supply funds from the produce of the new taxes, we shall be less dependent than heretofore on borrowed money for the means of constructing our reproductive works. And we may hope reasonably hope to be able in future to provide funds for these purposes with more regularity and certainty than has hitherto been possible.

I see in anoti or direction also promise of further relief to the central Government, and great benefit to the provincial Governments, in respect to the debt to be hereafter incurred for works of local utility. Both in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces steps, which have been attended with marked success, have already been taken for obtaining subscriptions to loans in the localities interested in works of this character. I hope that it may be found possible to develop and systematize such a means of providing the capital that may properly be borrowed for works of improvement; and that local contributions may be successfully sought under conditions which will interest the classes directly benefited by such works, not only in the provision of the funds required for their construction, but in the proper management of the works when they are completed, and in the development of the revenue which they produce.

The arrangements which we are now making will be in complete harmony with those which were initiated in March last. The Imperial Treasury will be protected, if not wholly, at least to a very great extent, from past and future charges on account of interest on the capital invested in railways and canals. The provincial revenues will have to supply to the Imperial Treasury, or to hold at its disposal year by year, a sum equal to the interest on the capital expended on all the reproductive works, constructed either with borrowed money or funds supplied from the new taxes; and assuming that the works are judiciously designed, executed, and managed, this sum will be provided by the income which they produce. The provincial revenues, these arrangements will give the best possible security for the judicious selection of the works, their economical construction and management, and for proper attention being paid to the development of the income they should produce. Their failure will entail burdens which the provincial revenues will be required to meet; their success will add to those revenues and to the resources at the command of the local Governments in the most advantageous manner possible for the country, without more taxation and through the instrumentality of works which constantly add to the wealth of the community at large.

I think, My Lord, that I have now made it sufficiently clear how we propose to apply the £1,500,000 which we hope to provide as an insurance against famine. We shall apply it virtually to the reduction of debt; and when the calamity of famine actually arrives, we hope, not only to be able to meet it without throwing fresh burdens upon the country, but to find that our means of giving efficient relief have been immensely increased by the useful works which we have carried out in the preceding years of prosperity.

MEHEMET ALI PASHA.

(From Times' Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Jan. 9.

THE Correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* who interviewed Mehemet Ali Pasha some time ago has had another interesting conversation with the late Commander-in-Chief. The clear-headed old German renegade containing much which could not have been gathered from a native. I deem them worthy of reproduction. The Correspondent's last letter, dated Pera, December 22, is as follows:—

"No more than 12 days did Mehemet Ali remain Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Armies in Roumelia. On the 15th day he was recalled, and, in accordance with Turkish usage, immediately left the camp to reflect, in the solitude of his new mansion, upon the uncertain tenure of official position in Turkey. Before even he had set his foot in the capital his recall was regretted, and, but for the ridicule attaching to an immediate reappointment, would have been rescinded by those in power. I called upon him shortly after his return to Stamboul, and found him playing chess with a gray-bearded Alim. 'Scarcely more,' he said, 'have I been so glad to return home as in the present instance. I have endured worse deprivations in the few days of my absence than in the whole of the last four years put together. You are aware that I left for Salonica as Commander-in-Chief in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in anticipation of immediate war with the Servians. On my arrival at Salonica I found a telegram ordering me to take the command of the Army at Sofia. This Army not being as yet in existence, my position was rather anomalous; however, as we have to obey and not to question in this country of ours, I accepted the imaginary office and proceeded on my way. A little later when impossible things were required of me, I perceived the impradence of what I had undertaken. I went to Uskup, Metrovitza, Nish, and Sofia begging men of the commanders of the various depots, forming them into an Army as well as I could. Notwithstanding the sorry condition of this newly organized army, I was once more appointed Commander-in-Chief, and with the elderly gentlemen composing my battalions proceeded to Orkhanie, which I had orders to relieve. My expedition proved a complete failure. Wherever my elderly gentlemen espied the enemy they ran away; and, although I had a few of them shot on the spot as an example, I was utterly impotent to preserve discipline. Six bat allons out of the 13 under my command were shattered to pieces at the very outset, and when I had to beat a hasty retreat at Kamarli, the rest, as well as the troops of Shakir Pasha, would have been lost too. Had I hesitated twelve hours longer the 23 battalions with their 30 guns still obeying the Sultan in those parts would have been either killed or taken prisoners. So I telegraphed to Shakir and fortunately got off in time under the very nose of the enemy. Though I had done the best I could in the circumstances, my line of conduct was disapproved at Constantinople. Upon Suleiman Pasha's stating that my retreat prevented his proceeding beyond Elena, I was recalled by those that are ever asking one to perform the impossible. And so I am back again, indifferent to this last episode as far as it concerns myself, and yet a little vexed as I am aware that I could not have acted otherwise. Had I waited a very little longer Osman Pasha's fate would have been mine. What we endured in those terrible 12 days beggars description. We were constantly drenched with rain by day, which completely soaked our tents. I did not once change my boots during the whole of this sorry Odyssey, and confess I like my fireside all the better of the comfrast.' After the dinner, which here interrupted our conversation, Mehemet Ali continued:—'The dignitaries of the Turkish realm,' he said, 'are almost compelled to steal. Only the other day a Commander-in-Chief, I am now without appointment or salary. If I am not shortly called to the new Council of War, I may have to eat grass. Fortunat-ly, we Mus-ulmans have a firmer trust in Providence than you Christians. No doubt, if I were a little less scrupulous, I might have imitated the example of others and bled the subject while I had the power in my hand. £20,000 might have been made very easily in the victualling department while I held command on the Danube. Had I taken advantage of the opportunity, I should not now have to live in a half-furnished house.' I attended the conviction that no word is spoken nor deed done in this sublunary world of ours is but with ulterior cons

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. O. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 650,000

LONDON BANKERS
[THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do
Do. 3 do. do. at 3 do

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

FOY BROTHERS,

CAWNPORE, 60, CANTONMENTS, THE MALL.

ARMY: POLICE,

AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1876.

CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £5 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per cent. per annum, payable (after the first instalment which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, and redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Lands, Buildings, Machinery Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £1 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.

As the loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows :—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 ,, ,, Allotment
and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Dup sits on application will be received at Rs 9d per Rupee.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied, partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital

Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.

The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R. MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by Bankers.)

TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms in your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.

Names in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No— RECEIPT.
(To be retained by the applicant.)

Received of the sum of Rupees, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.

Rs. 18 8.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60 & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard room.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.

THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the island supplied on application to

MISS LE QUESNE,
Belmoral Terrace, Jersey.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER :—

Squared Logs .....1,500 Tons.
Brase Blocks .....5,150 No.
Boards .....300 Tons.

Also,

Benteak Boards .....270 Tons.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templets of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,00 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, January 15, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH, otherwise known as P. Byramjee, has CONTRACTED and AGREED TO ASSIGN and SELL the LEASEHOLD GROUND with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, hereunder more particularly described, all PERSONS HAVING any CLAIM whatsoever on the said property, by way of mortgage, gift or otherwise, are hereby required TO MAKE the same KNOWN to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being at Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same little more, or less, and on which stand dwelling-houses and out-houses, bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the public road leading from the Town of Bombay to the Lighthouse, on the west by the sea shore on the north by the property of Cursetjee Dinshawjee Khumbatta and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee Cooper, which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Thacker and are now in the occupation of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company.—Dated this 2nd day of Feb. 1878.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MRS. MARGARET CRAIG *NEE* GRANT

IN THE FIRM OF

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
2, RAMPART ROW,

CEASED ON THE 27TH DECEMBER 1877.

All debts and outstandings due to and by the said firm will be recovered and paid by Mrs SOPHIA TAPP *née* GRANT, who will continue, as heretofore, to carry on the said business (established by her late husband and father) on her own account.

Dated at Bombay this 18th day of January 18 8.

TO SMOKERS.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers and the public in general to his PRESENT stock of CHEROOTS and CIGARS which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected and reserved for himself.

He recommends them with the confidence a REALLY FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires, and feels certain that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS he has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME	.....	Rs. 20	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,, 2-4	per Box of 100
Do.	No. 1	,, 17	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,, 2	per Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	.....	,, 20	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,, 2-4	per Box of 100
Do.	No. 1	,, 17	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,, 2	per Box of 100

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

PRINCIPES	.....	Rs. 20	per 1,000
Do.	.....	,, 2-4	per Box of 100
FAVORITAS	.....	,, 22	per 1,000
Do.	.....	,, 2-8	per Box of 100
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	.....	,, 25	per 1,000
Do.	Do.	,, 3	per Box of 100

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.
,, 3 per 100.	,, 2-8 per 100.	,, 2 per 100.

Highly recommended as splendid high class specimens of

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS. Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Bucket's, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign ments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro lated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,475,85
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000.0 0
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to Insurers.

For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court Chancery.

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
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AUDITORS.

M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.

Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCIII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

BEST LONDON MADE

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above are strongly made to resist the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	36 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
TRAYS to fit the above	..	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	50 0 58 0
The Railway, Indian Portmanteau covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24 26	48 0 52 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, open at full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c	20 24	40 0 45 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 22 24	33 0 39 0 42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22 24	44 0 49 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from 12	8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8 6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9 0 10 8 12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 8 13 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22 24 26 28	24 0 26 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	24	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming accommodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30 33 36	42 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 0 11 0 13 0
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 0 3 8 4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings, being movable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		22 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c		33 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.

Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened a LARGE SHIPMENT of the above in a variety of Materials and Textures.

The Galatea Fancy Striped Linen Drill, Blue Linen Collar, Bound White Braid, suit	10	8	The Hastings Dark Oxford Mixture, Bound Black Silk Braid, Russia Edging, suit	20	0
The Brighton Blue Fine Serge, White Russia Braided and Brass Buttons, suit	15	8	The Lorne Blue Venetian, very light texture, Bound Silk Braid, rimmed with Silk Russia, suit	25	0
The Prince George Fancy Striped Drill, Braided, suit	12	8	The Rink, very thin Light Grey, Handsomely Braided, suit	18	8
The Eton Fancy Striped Tweed, Bound Braid and Russia Tracing, suit	16	8	The Chesterfield Light Fancy Tweed, suitable for the present season, suit	22	0
The Prince Frederick Black Velveteen, Bound Silk Braid, suit	23	0	The Harrow Light Fancy Striped Tweed, Braided Blue, suit	16	8
			The Prince George Fine Blue Serge, Braided Blue, suit	13	8

CHILDREN'S SOCKS, SKOKINGS, HATS, GLOVES, COLLARS, ALL SIZES—A LARGE SELECTION.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

CLOSE AT 4 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RINGS.

"Oh! how may torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—CRABBE.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs.	9 &	10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately come into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	,,	14 to	25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. Itis composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	,,	16 to	25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from	,,	100 to	1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from	,,	20 to	200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood stone, Sardonyx, &c., from	,,	18 to	75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from	,,	20 to	40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from	,,	25 to	50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from	,,	35 to	200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from	,,	12 to	35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from	,,	30 to	80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX and other fancy Rings, from	,,	20 to	40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from	,,	12 to	30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each	,,		25

"About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me; whose posy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespeare.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

February 6, 1878.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

Those Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 20 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1878. 10, Rampart Row.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON.
IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON
In SKEINS or on REELS

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE RACES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, 1, East Street.

CHRONOGRAPHS in Morocco cases, at	Rs.	45	each.
CHRONOGRAPHS, small size, very neat and handy for the waistcoat pocket, with case	Rs.	75	each.
CHRONOGRAPHS, large size, with dotting Pen, in Morocco case, with two bottles of Ink	Rs.	150	
SILVER STOP WATCHES, in crystal case	Rs.	60	
SILVER INDEPENDENT SECONDS LEVER WATCHES, in crystal-hunting, or semi-hunting case, from	Rs.	130 to	160
GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER CHRONOGRAPHS, of the finest quality, and with all the latest improvements	Rs.	630	
THE SAME WATCH in Silver case	Rs.	300	
THE SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASS, as supplied to the German and French Armies from	Rs.	55 to	80
Ditto. of Aluminium, from	Rs.	110 to	150

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, EYE-GLASSES, &c.,
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

C MARCKS AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils	Qts. per doz. Rs.		43
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils	Pts. 2 doz. Rs.		45
CLARET Cissac Medoc	Qts. per doz. Rs.		15
SHERRY, J. and C. White's, white seal	Qts. per doz. Rs.		20
GINGER ALE, Cantrell & Cochrane's	per doz. Rs.		

STIRLING, BALD & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a small consignment of

NIERSTEINER, Still Hock, per dozen qts	Rs.	18	8
SPARKLING HOCK	,,	25	
LONDON CLUB SHERRY	,,	25	

TERMS—CASH.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23	0
Ofner, Red and White	,,	24	8
Erlau	,,	16	0
Sparkling White	,,	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	,,	24	8
RUSTER DRY	,,	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	,,	78	0
SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Butts.			
NORWAY BEER	Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4 2 pts.		

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per dos.	Qts.
Margaux	,, 15	do.	
Médoc ordinaire	,, 22	do.	
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.	
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.	

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per dos.	Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.	
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.	

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per dos.	Qts.
Geisenheim	,, 19	do.	
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.	
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.	
Rauenthal	,, 34	do.	
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,, 40	do.	
Rudesheimer	,, 41	do.	
Marc Brunner	,, 44	do.	
Hochheim Dorn Dechaney	,, 45	do.	
Steinberg	,, 48	do.	

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 21	per dos.	Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.	
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 36½	do.	

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per dos.	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do.	1 ts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per dos.	Qts.
LaForestier	,, 44½	do.	

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